

## BULGARS PIERCE DEFENCE WORKS ON THE DANUBE

Rumanians Battle to Check  
Foe Until Russians  
Come.

ITALIAN DRIVE  
ROUSES GREECE

Protest Against Move in  
Albania Sent to  
the Allies.

London, Sept. 6.—The Bulgars, in force attacks, are trying to force the Danube in the Dobruja. They have taken by storm seven of the works defending Tutrakan and seem determined to win the bridgehead at that point. The Rumanians, however, are making a strong stand here.

Whether King Ferdinand's line will hold depends in large part on how soon the Russians can join the defence in force. It seems probable that the Rumanians will not relinquish the Danube front without a hard struggle. If the Bulgars hope to reach Bucharest by a swift stroke the greatest obstacle they must overcome is the Danube defence. The battle continues here with increasing fury. There are indications that the Czar's troops will soon be on the Danube front in large numbers. Berlin reports to-day that "strong Russian and Rumanian forces" were driven back north of Dobruja. This is the first evidence that the Czar's forces are at hand in any strength.

Rumanians Seize Heights.

In Transylvania the Rumanians continue to make slow progress. In the northern part of the province they have captured a series of heights beyond Borzeck. In a fortnight King Ferdinand's forces have taken 8,000 square miles of Transylvanian territory.

Cooperation with Russian troops in this sector seems to be well under way. Dispatches from Vienna report that the Austro-Hungarian forces are falling back steadily along the Moldavia River, in the southeastern part of Bukovina. The Russians, driving south, and the Rumanians, moving north, are squeezing out the Germans.

Italians Active in Albania.

In Albania the Italians are active, putting into the Austrian line with patrol thrusts. They have pushed across the Vozusa several times, destroying enemy works and taking prisoners and then falling back to their original positions. This serves to weaken the Austrian line, and so prepare the way for a greater effort, and at the same time keep many Austrian troops engaged.

The Greek situation is further complicated by the Italian advance into the interior of Albania. The Italians are driving forward into Northern Greece, disregarding Greek authority and virtually taking control of the country. In this territory, too, the Italians have begun to build roads and fortified works, preparing, apparently, for permanent occupation.

These steps have provoked great indignation among the Greeks. Inhabitants of the occupied region, according to reports from Athens, have sent a vigorous protest to King Constantine and to the Allied envoys at the Greek capital.

Of the situation at Athens there comes no word. By no means, however, is definite information has been reached London. The only news to-day was a dispatch that Baron von Schenck, director of the German press, who had been arrested by Allied agents, would be permitted to leave Greece to-morrow.

Day's Official Reports  
on Balkan Operations

London, Sept. 6.—A British official communication issued to-night dealing with the operations on the Macedonian front says:

On the Struma front there have been patrol encounters east of the Struma River between Orlik and the Kamarin bridge.

On the Dolan front enemy artillery shelled our positions for three hours.

Bucharest, Sept. 6.—To-day's Rumanian official announcement says:

On our northern and northeastern fronts, after spirited fighting in the region of Borzeck, the heights to the west thereof were occupied by us. We captured four officers and 150 men.

We possess all the Dobruja frontier (between Bulgaria and Rumania, east of the Danube). An attack south of Basardjik was repulsed. The battle continues on the remainder of the front. The enemy bombarded Isiac and Calafat, on the banks of the Danube.

In an aerial attack on Constanta (Kustendje) by three hydroplanes bombs were dropped and several civilians, including children, were wounded.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—The German official statement reporting operations on the southeastern border of Rumania says:

Seven of the Tutrakan works, including

Off to the Front!

Put yourself in top-notch condition by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit, a food that supplies the greatest amount of body-building material with the least tax upon the digestion. You cannot get to "the front" in any business with a poorly nourished body. Delicious for breakfast with sliced peaches and cream.



Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

## ADVERTISING.

**FOREBODING**  
YOU cannot help having a little foreboding when you know your title is to be searched for a mortgage or sale.

The man who holds the policy of this company is free from this feeling. When you buy or lend on real estate, it will pay you to get the comfort and protection that go with our policy.

**TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO**  
Capital . . . \$5,000,000  
Surplus (all cash) 11,000,000  
176 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.  
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

ing armored batteries, have been stormed. North of Dobruja strong Rumanian and Russian forces have been driven back by our brave Bulgarian comrades.

Vienna, Sept. 6.—To-day's official report says:

East of Avlona the Italian advance was completely repulsed. The enemy was forced to retreat to the left bank of the Vozusa. All our positions are again in our hands.

Rome, Sept. 6.—To-day's communication follows:

In Albania on Monday a column composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery made another raid on the right bank of the Vozusa, the river north of Avlona. Our troops, after debouching from the Clifek Idris bridge head, stormed and destroyed the enemy's positions between Samar and Frankuta. At the same time an Italian aerial squadron bombarded Fieri, headquarters of the enemy command.

In the evening our column returned undisturbed to the left bank of the river, bringing some Austrian prisoners. One of our aeroplanes failed to return.

## RUSSIANS DEFEAT FOE NEAR HALICZ

Press Back Centre of the  
Front North of the  
Dniester.

London, Sept. 6.—The Russians have pressed back the centre of the Austro-German front between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester and have driven the enemy back to the northwest. The total number of prisoners taken in this sector has been increased to 4,500, of whom 2,000 are Germans, according to the Russian communiqué issued to-day.

The operation took place in the region of the Lower Gordenka, a northern tributary of the Dniester, and marks another success for Russian arms on the ring of steel that is slowly closing in on Halicz, the southern gateway to Lemberg.

In the wooded Carpathians the Russians continue to advance, carrying with apparently little opposition height after height and effectually smothering all enemy attempts to wrest back lost ground by means of counter assaults. Little of the territory that lies in the shadow of the mountain wall remains to be cleared by the Czar's soldiers.

To-day's Russian official statement says:

"In the direction of Halicz, in the region of the Lower Gordenka, a left tributary of the Dniester, our troops captured a fortified position of the enemy and drove him to the northwest. The number of prisoners taken here so far amounts to 4,500 men, among whom were about 2,000 Germans."

"In the wooded Carpathians our advance continues. Our troops have captured a series of heights and have repelled all repeated enemy counterattacks."

The German report reads:

"Group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—Russian attacks north of the Zlochhoff-Tarnopol railway line failed under our fire."

"Group of Archduke Charles—Between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester the Russians again began their attacks. After vain storming attacks they finally pressed back the centre of our front."

"In the Carpathians the enemy gained a small advantage in the fighting already reported southwest of Zabie and Shypo. At many other places he attacked in vain."

On Courcellette was caught by our artillery to-day and scattered.

Yesterday our aeroplanes continued their usual successful cooperation. One of our patrols, consisting of four machines, encountered and drove off a hostile patrol of thirteen machines. One of our machines is missing.

An earlier announcement read:

The artillery of both sides has been active north of Pozieres, in the neighborhood of Mouquet Farm. Last night we discharged gas successfully opposite Gommecourt.

During the night our troops gained possession of the whole of Leuze Wood. Fighting continues between the wood and Comblès village and around Ginchy.

French Statement.

Paris, Sept. 6.—To-night's official report says:

South of the Somme in the afternoon we successfully renewed our offensive and carried several German trenches southeast of Helly-en-Santerre.

In the course of a vigorous infantry attack against the village of Berny-en-Santerre we carried the greater part of the village and advanced as far as the southern projection of the park. Between Vermandovillers and Chilly there was especially stubborn fighting. We carried the northern portion of Vermandovillers as far as the road running from the village to Estrees.

Further to the south, in the region between Chaumes and Chilly, we captured more trenches and pushed our first line as far as the outskirts of Chaumes and along the railway between Chaumes and Roye.

The number of prisoners captured during the day seems large, but there is no definite information yet.

An earlier announcement read:

South of the Somme the Germans made several attacks on our new positions south of Denicourt and in the neighborhood of Berny. All these attacks were broken by our curtain of fire, which inflicted losses on the enemy.

On the night of the Meuse (Verdun front) at about 8 o'clock yesterday evening the enemy attempted an

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Guns Dominate All But One of German Supply Routes in Region South of Somme, Constituting Grave Menace to Foe's Armies.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 6.—The French gains in Picardy have put in grave danger the German hold on a large sector. Each day of the Somme offensive makes it harder for the Kaiser's troops to retain their positions clear south to Roye.

There has been no flux and reflux in these last three days of the Somme battle, but every position the French have taken they not only have held firmly but have driven the blow harder home. Their new lines in the Marais Wood take them considerably more than halfway from Le Forest to Bouchavesnes, from which they are now distant less than two kilometers.

The Route Nationale from Paris to Lille passes through Roye, Peronne and by Bouchavesnes to Bapaume. It is indispensable to the Germans for the movement of heavy artillery and munitions destined for their lines. With the approach of the French to Bouchavesnes this route is now brought under not only the French heavy guns but also the famous "seventy-fives" and the rattle of the German artillery concentration at Mont St. Quentin is rapidly becoming impossible.

Germans Robbed of Route.

The domination of this road by French guns accounts in large measure for the important captures of German big guns during the advance. Unable to use this road, the Germans were obliged to abandon their guns.

The capture of Ommecourt is hardly less important, as at that point there is a bridge across the Somme which makes possible an actual physical liaison between the troops on the two banks of the river. Moreover, it now brings the French within two and a half kilometers of Mont St. Quentin.

South of the Somme the Paris-Lille route passes through Ommecourt, four kilometers east of Chaumes—not to be confused with Ommecourt on the river—and runs to Peronne at a distance varying from two to four kilometers behind the German lines between Chaumes and Peronne.

In front of the new southern extension of the offensive lies the plateau of Sauterres, where variations in heights never exceed twenty metres and the view is over an unobstructed

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The action yesterday took place in a rain which had fallen persistently for twenty-four hours, but the work of the artillery for the last three days had prepared the road for the French. The attack began on the wood of Anderlin, north of Le Forest, from which the Germans during the night had attempted a counter attack. The Germans had been driven back without reaching the French lines, and in daylight the French took up the charge and seized the wood.

The German reserves massed behind the Paris-Lille route tried desperately and again to come to the aid of their comrades, but the barrier of the French "seventy-fives" and "105s" stopped them. The French, moving steadily down from left to right in the all day battle, took positions clear to the river, and in the middle of the afternoon the troops in Ommecourt, crossing the bridge seized from the Germans, shook hands with their comrades on the north bank.

Britain to Have Time to Act.

Great Britain will receive an opportunity to reply to the mail protest of last February, to which nothing but a preliminary answer has been received; she will also have time to defend the blacklist and to advance other arguments in support of the blockade and the Orders in Council, which the American government has failed to recognize. These communications—her final brief—must be received during the coming month, it is understood.

At the end of that time the government will consider itself free to adopt such measures as it sees fit to enforce the observance of American rights.

Despite the declarations here that the Allies would not yield any of the rights which they regard as essential to final victory over Germany, it is believed there will be substantial modifications of policy rather than risk a straining of relations with the United States. Much of this belief, it is understood, is an outgrowth of the recent reports of Ambassador Page and Sharp to Secretary Lansing on conditions in England and France.

England Expected to Relent.

Faced with the possibility of concerted action on the part of the non-belligerent powers along the lines adopted by the United States, it is believed the British government will consent to greater freedom for neutral commerce and lessened restrictions on mails. No concessions, however, are expected on the blockade or the admission of supplies to Germany.

Responsibility on President.

By the adoption of the Thomas and Phelan amendments, it is said, Congress has put upon the President entire responsibility for failure to enforce the observance of American rights. It is held that conditions might easily come about to subject the relations of the two states to serious strain.

Evidence to this end is already seen in the activities of the tobacco interests in Washington. Instrumental in having the amendments introduced, they have now set about to use them as levers in prying open the European markets. Not merely do they object to the British ban on tobacco exports to Holland and Scandinavian countries, but they question the right of the British government to bar it from English markets. Their plan of attack had been carefully laid, and Germany shattered it by announcing her prohibition on all tobacco imports with the exception of those from the Orient.

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Demand Eight-Hour Day in Lorillard Factory in Jersey City.

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Developments on the first day following the acceptance of the amendments, with the disclosure that they had State Department support, were not reassuring. The Administration threat was met promptly by assertions in Allied quarters that there would be no change in Entente policy, and that adoption of reprisals by the American government might lead to counter measures. Already considerable friction is evident, which will not be lessened until the State Department indicates how far it purposes to go.

That no hasty action is contemplated by the State Department officials to-day. The Administration does not consider that it has yet exhausted all its weapons in dealing with the Entente powers, and particularly with England. Until this is done, it was indicated, the reprisal power will be held in reserve. Officials were not reluctant to admit, however, that America's power of exacting respect for her rights had been greatly increased by possession of the weapon.

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